THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 431. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN EQUITY.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT JACKSON, *deceased.*

CRAWFORD v. GINGELL.

THE apportioned amount payable to the Creditors of the above Estate whose claims have been proved or admitted in this cause will be paid at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, *on and after the 10th day of October next*, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

N R. MASSON,
Acting-Registrar.
30oc Dated 11th September, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISSETDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISSETDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. THAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.
JULIUS TOBLER.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID was admitted a Partner in our firm, *on the 30th of April last.*

The Partners now are JAMES WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM SETON BROWN, and ROBERT REID.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
30oc Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 } per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EZEKIEL SHELLIM, and Mr. SOLOMON DAVID in our firm at Shanghae ceased on the *1st October*, 1857, and *1st April* last respectively.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
23oc Hongkong, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, Jr.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.

China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.

New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, Jr., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MacDONALD & Co.
18de London, 19th July, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae. 10th July. 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae. 1st August. 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH,
PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA,
FLANNEL, &c., &c.
FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.
tf Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities): Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.
X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. November. 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.
tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MOSCHEIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*hoos*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fukien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

In re Estate of ABRAHAM SOLOMON—*Insolvent.*

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on *Wednesday, the 3d November*, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The British Ship
SOLOMON FAMILY,
760 Tons Register;
Now lying in this Port.

The vessel will be on view any day previous to the sale.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

For particulars of Inventory and Terms of Sale apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
30oc Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, *about the end of November*, the Lot of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., and also the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES BOWMAN & Co.

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.
(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)
On Monday, the 15th November.

THE Lot No. 32 measuring 5 *m.* 6 *f.* 4 *l.* 1 *h.* with the Dwelling House (containing 18 Rooms) and Godowns erected thereon.

Also,

On *Tuesday, the 16th November*, and following days, the whole Furniture and Stock, including Billiard Tables, Ten Pin Alleys, Flag Staff, Sedan Chairs, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c. Or, any party desirous of continuing the Hotel business and purchasing the Furniture and Stock in one Lot, can obtain a Lease of the premises.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. M. DONALDSON.
Commercial House,
Shanghai, 8th October, 1858. 13oo

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2, on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4 per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

TO purchase a first rate Telescope. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1850.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by
C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by tran-it observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

KIN-TEE-YUEN.
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES;
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1858.

SAKKE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereдware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak; and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. Vacher,
J. F. H. Trautmann,
J. F. Carter,
and C. D. Lalcaca.

- tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

TO LET.

A LARGE Godown nearly 80 ft. sq. and 20 ft. high, with an upper floor, on the French Concession near the Bund. Apply to *North-China Herald* Office.

Gno Shanghai, 29th October 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, on the 9th instant, the Wife of E. Wadman of a Daughter, still born.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 29th Oct., 1858.	*Ending 29th Oct., 1857.*
22,—*Max.* 69 *Min* 53.....	*Max.* 70 *Min.* 57
23,— „ 64 „ 49.....	„ 68 „ 60
24,— „ 66 „ 52.....	„ 67 „ 60
25,— „ 67 „ 53.....	„ 68 „ 55
26,— „ 68 „ 51.....	„ 73 „ 55
27,— „ 70 „ 52.....	„ 70 „ 53
28 — „ 67 „ 55.....	„ 65 „ 57
22,— „ 71 „ 56.....	„ 60 „ 57

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening.

EXCHANGE,.....No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*.....Tls. 460 *a* 465
Patna, (high Nos.) .. „ 543 —
do. (low do.) .. „ 536 —
do. *Old*..... „ 520 —
} Shanghai weight.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. Patrick Hughes, R.N., and Wm. H. Duskin, Engineer, of H. M. S. *Retribution*; T. Moncrieff, Martin Simonsen, S. F. Slater, and W. B. Kinnear.

The next outward mail is appointed to leave on the 7th proximo. The post office packets are calculated to arrive in London, *viâ* Marseilles on Dec. 28th, and *viâ* Southampton on January 4th, answers may therefore be expected by the London mail of 9th January to arrive here on 5th March or if the steamer gains two or three days on her homeward passage we may receive replies on the 19th of February by the mail of 25th December.

His Excellency Baron Gros arrived from Nagasaki on the 26th inst., in H. I. M. steamer *La Place*.

Rumours continue rife that Lord Elgin, or at all events the *Furious*, is going up the Yang-tsze kiang, one member of the Suite has been heard to remark that he thought it no secret; another to whom we put the question, answered with more reserve, that he sincerely wished it *might* be so.

The Imperial Commissioners will visit Lord Elgin to-day at the Embassy, after having called on Baron Gros.

The Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society held its meeting at the Amateur Theatre on Tuesday evening last, Oct. 26th. Thos. Walsh, Esq. was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Society. Dr. Meerdervoort of Nagasaki, was elected a Corresponding Member; and J. P. Tate, Esq. and Edward Webb, Esq. were elected resident members of the Society.

The changes in the Constitution, proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously adopted; the Society is therefore, for the future, *The North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Its Journal will not take a quarterly form, but be published whenever sufficient papers and funds are at command. A third alteration, giving the Council the power of changing the day and hour of monthly meetings, was likewise adopted.

At half-past eight o'clock—the time appointed for the Lecture—an unusually large auditory having assembled, many ladies and distinguished visitors being present—the speaker for the evening, S. W. Williams, LL. D., announced Japan as the subject of his remarks.

After a short introduction, he at once seized on those prominent points of his subject, which most distinctly exhibit the national character of the Japanese, and enable us to define their position in the family of nations; and he begged his hearers to regard these people, not as mere objects of curiosity, unworthy of sympathy, but rather as a great nation, susceptible of improvement by intercourse with other nations, with whom, by treaty-stipulations, they are now about to enter on new and intimate relations.

The Lecture embodied a great number and variety of facts, rapidly detailed for an hour and forty minutes, and listened to with intense interest and pleasure. A few only of these facts can here be noticed; but the entire lecture may be expected to appear by and by in the Society's Journal.

Japan has an area, he said, of about 158,235 square miles, or a little less than Spain, with a population which he estimated at eighteen millions. Anciently it was divided into 66 principalities, but now there are 604 distinct fiefs. He characterized the people as spirited, proud, vindictive, licentious, polite, inquisitive, without the conceit of the Chinese, or their mildness, their industry, or their physical strength. They are of the Mongolian family, whose ancestors probably moved into their present residence south from the regions of the Sagalien River.

Anciently the government was feudal, like the Chinese; and still retains that feature, though now it might be called a federal monarchy—or a federal oligarchy. Their earliest monarch dates back B. C. 667, and there have been 126 reigns up to the present, which began in 1853. This ruler resides at Miyako, and is called Dairi; his position is *de jure*, and his sanction is necessary to legalize certain acts in religion, etiquette, and succession.

The Lecturer next spoke of the Siogoun, called also Tagoun, "now an effigy;" of the Council of 13, by whom the laws of the Empire are enacted; and of the eight hereditary classes. He then passed on, describing in order the dress, manners, customs, language, religion, commerce, &c., &c., of the Japanese. Special interest was given to the Lecture on account of its being, in a large degree, the result of personal observation. Particularly so was it with what related to modern intercourse. The conduct of the Japanese, in 1837, when he first visited the bay of Yedo in the ship *Morrison*, contrasted strikingly with what was witnessed on more recent visits—by the Americans, English, and French.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Lecture:—

"By these several treaties, then, we may regard Japan as giving up her seclusion of two centuries, and she seems to have done so with a full willingness to risk the consequences. We are ignorant of the discussions and steps which have led to this result, but there have been many and serious deliberations respecting it, formations of parties among her highest statesmen, resulting, we are told, in the dismissal and degradation of the minority. It would be interesting to know the history of these debates, for then we could form a better estimate of the value of the concessions, and understand to what degree they are likely to be carried out. It may be very easy for us, possessing the consciousness of superior physical power, and ready on occasion to resort to it, not to care much for those laws or institutions of the weak nations of the earth which make against our own notions; but at present this principle of procedure has no place in the law of nations.

"The difficulty, however, when two nations come into contact politically, without previous knowledge of each other's views and power, is to prevent the weaker in its folly from irritating the stronger through acts prompted by pride and guided by ignorance, acts which must urge the latter to use force to right itself. In such a position, the latter may, in asserting its rights, be in antagonism to its own best interests, by doing things which shall only provoke and destroy, and not teach the offender.

"The treaties which have opened Japan as far as they have, (and the same remark is applicable to China also,) give the right of being governed by his own laws to the stronger party to those compacts. There are other rights granted in them too, besides exterritoriality, and we ourselves, as belonging to that stronger party, will be careful to claim all we have a right to. But while we have rights under these treaties, we have duties also; and we cannot leave our duties to be done by others, while we claim the rights, and force their acknowledgment. Our obligations to do to a weak, an ignorant, a prejudiced, and a lying pagan, as we would have him do to us, are not to be measured by his attainments, nor our culpability in wrong doing by his ignorance of our laws.

"The Japanese have entered into treaties whose full consequences they may not understand. Five great nations of the West have required them to do so, and those nations will doubtless hold them responsible for their fulfillment. But those nations, in taking upon themselves this tutelage, have taken a great responsibility. The United States, for instance, in making their treaty with Japan, pledge their citizens to the observance of the obligations of peace and amity it contains. This treaty and that too with China have the form of law and bind the public faith. They affect the individual conscience as firmly as an act of Congress, passed in conformity with the Constitution and pledging the public faith. The treaties are made in the name of all and in behalf of all, by the constitutional authority, and no citizen can deny or evade their stipulations, or break the pledges they contain. The Central Government is alone invested with the power to repeal a treaty, or dissolve the obligations of its citizens. It cannot encourage any of its citizens to disregard the conditions of a treaty, or connive or wink at violations of the spirit of these treaties while it pretends to maintain them. The same principles also apply to the others of these five nations, to Great Britain, Russia, Holland and France, for they form the chief safeguard as to the validity of such instruments.

"It is no reason, surely, for us to excuse ourselves from fulfilling the duties we owe to the Japanese, or Chinese, because they have not the force to compel us to do so. These two secluded nations, with their vast population, have been opened in a remarkable manner, during the present year to intercourse and influences from abroad, for some higher and better purposes than merely the extension of trade by the development of new markets, or even the gratification of the most intelligent curiosity, though these two objects will be best promoted by attending to the higher purposes I allude to. These nations are sunk in ignorance, and the ignorant have no desire for what they do not understand or feel the want of. They are weak, too, because they are wicked; and they are wicked and vile and mendacious because they have no knowledge of the Truth. We must not look for honesty, purity, and power, therefore, among such; but still our duties to them are not to be avoided, and they cannot be disregarded, without ultimately suffering ourselves.

"Situated as we are on the confines of these two empires of the far East, we are, and have been, and will be, exercising an influence for good or evil upon their inhabitants that we ourselves cannot estimate. It is like the power of a ship under weigh, whose momentum is often most disastrously seen as she crashes into another ship, to their mutual destruction. This influence we cannot help if we wish it. We may look to governments to make treaties, but the real results of these instruments, their good and their evil consequences, lie mainly in our own hands. If we conduct in a manner to prove to the Japanese and Chinese that their worst fears are likely to be realized, and thus set the people justly against us through our own individual misbehavior, no treaties, no promises, can alter their views and feelings. In their present mind they know that only force, or the fear of force, can restrain them from carrying out their evil intentions; but when they see us individually acting from higher motives, and not using force, but reason and patience, they will receive the influence and instruction they so much want.

"This community in Shanghai, especially, occupies a position in relation to China, and will soon to Japan, which makes its influence very great. Whether that influence shall extend and be advantageous to them, depends far more on your individual bearing towards the people, than on the stipulations of treaties or the presence of force. Trade will enlarge when it brings mutual benefits, and peace is a necessary function to its great development; but there is a merchandise of forbearance, of equity, and of kindliness towards the weak and even the wicked, which has greater beneficial results to both parties. China and Japan were both open to occidentals two centuries ago, but I am inclined to think that they were allowed to be again closed to preserve them intact from foreign conquest: nor can I divest myself of the impression that, as they are no longer in much danger of that in this period of the world's history—(when it is felt that to conquer a weak nation as Pizarro or Cortes did is not the best use which can be made of it), they have been reöpened to receive the great benefits of a higher faith and civilization.

"In one respect the Japanese stand in advance of their ancient neighbor, in that their attention is directed to obtaining knowledge of other nations. Their own efforts in this way will form their greatest security. Their soldiers once formed the body-guard of the king of Siam; their consuls once examined Spanish ships in Acapulco; their sailors once took a Dutch governor out of his house in Formosa, and carried him prisoner to their rulers; their princes once sent an embassy to the pope; their emperor once defied the vengeance of Portugal by executing her ambassadors. The knowledge of these historical events remains among them. We may reasonably hope for a great preponderance of good results from an extension of an intercourse, which has recommenced so peacefully. Let us indulge the expectation that the land of the Rising Sun may not only soon be fitted for taking her place among nations, but also among Christian nations, and with all the institutions and liberty and purity of the best of those nations."

As the Speaker sat down and the audience was about to retire, Lord Elgin rose and wished to detain the ladies and gentlemen a few moments: he then moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Williams, spoke in very complimentary terms of his Lecture and of his Book on China, and congratulated the community of Shanghai on the existence of a Society which had afforded so much pleasure to himself and the other visitors present. His Lordship's remarks, which took all quite by surprise, were received with eclat, and his motion, seconded by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, was carried by acclamation.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst. the two high Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, accompanied by Ho Kweitsing, the Governor-General, and other officials placed on the present commission to negotiate with foreigners, paid a visit to the American Minister. Mr. Reed had invited them to see him on board the *Minnesota*, but they excused themselves, and called on him at Messrs. A. Heard & Co., where he is at present. The call was the first they had made on him, and from the appearance of their retinue seemed to be an impromptu affair, but the escort of even a prime minister in China appears to be formed of the same ragged stuff as that of a district magistrate. Mr. Reed returned their visit on the 28th.

THE COMET.

We find in the columns of the *Evening Mail* of August 9th to 11th, a notice of the comet from Mr. J. R. Hind the celebrated Astronomer and Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac which, with slight modification, we reprint below.

Mr. Hind writes as follows:—

The earlier orbits computed for the comet discovered by Dr. Donati at Florence on June 2 having proved very uncertain and contradictory, I have recalculated the elements of its motion from an observation at Florence on June 7, one at Padua on the 19th, and a third at Washington, United States, on the 11th of July. I find the following numbers which are probably a near approximation to the true orbit:—

Passage through Perihelion, Sept. 22, at 3.58 A.M., meantime at Greenwich.
Longitude of Perihelion, 32° 53′ 28″ } Equinox
Ascending Node.....155° 45′ 52″ } of July 1
Inclination to the Ecliptic 65° 14′ 17″
Logarithm of Distance in Perihelion 9.69349

Heliocentric motion—retrograde.

According to these elements, the places of the comet will be,—

At Greenwich—Midnight.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Distance from the Earth.
	hrs. m.	° ′	
Aug.	10..10 4	30 55 N.	1·97
	20..10 19	32 24	1·75
	30..10 38	33 54	1·49
Sept.	9..11 8	34 42	1·16
	19..12 2	30 23	0·80
	29..12 56	6 23 N.	0·54
Oct.	9..14 35	29 49 S.	0·62
	19..15 43	46 23 S.	0·90

The comet will therefore, be visible a little above the horizon in the evenings, in the constellations Leo Minor and Coma Berenices, for about six weeks from this time, and after the 20th inst. it may be seen in the mornings also. About the the end of the first week in September it will rise 3½ hours before the sun, and set at nearly an equal interval after him. The rapid increase in the intensity of the comet's light, which on September 29 will be 160 times greater than on the night of discovery, may very possibly allow of its being conspicuously visible to the naked eye (as already pointed out by several continental astronomers), particularly in the evening twilight, towards the end of that month.

The distances from the earth above given, are in terms of the earth's Radius Vector as unity, and the mean value of the Radius Vector being taken as ninety-five million of miles it follows that when the comet passed the Perihelion on the 22nd September its distance from us was about forty-seven million miles.

Mr. Hind's remarks about the visibility of the comet above the horizon refer to the parallel of Greenwich, of course our difference of geographical position made the appearance different at Shanghai.

The observed positions of the comet recently so conspicuous and still visible, though gradually growing fainter, fully establish its identity with the one discovered by Dr. Donati above mentioned, and we have all seen lately how accurately Mr. Hind's predictions as to the intensity of its light towards the end of September have been realized.

No doubt when first discovered at Florence the comet was only visible as a telescopic object; and doubtless it will continue visible as such, as it recedes from us, long after it has ceased to be visible to the naked eye.

Mr. Hind in his communication to the *Evening Mail* makes no allusion to this comet being one ever visible at a former period, whose return had been expected, and as no person is more proficient than Mr. Hind in cometary Astronomy and more ardent in its pursuit we infer from his silence on this point, that as we surmised on a former occasion, the present comet is a new one paying for the first time its visit to the regions of the Solar system.

F. R. A. S.

Shanghai, Oct. 26th, 1858.

A letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Bishop of Victoria, in our columns to-day, claims an attentive perusal. Its purport, an exposition of the prospects of Christianity in the East, is lucidly and ably treated in connection with the Treaties lately concluded with China.

The position of the Right Reverend writer, and the wide circulation which the document is likely to obtain through the press of England and the United States, will render our local readers more than ordinarily interested in knowing the views likely to be propagated at a distance respecting current events in China.

Our Chinese correspondent writes:—

Saturday, 23d Oct. The whole of the Yangchow country is said to be in the hands of the Nien Fi.

The Imperial Commissioners have called on the Taoutae to make out a list of the names of the Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Interpreters in China, to be sent up to the Emperor.

It is reported that all the business the Commissioners came about is done and that they will be off in a few days.

Monday, 25th Oct. Messrs. Oliphant, Wade, and Lay, are to be presented by the Governor-General, the Taoutae, and the Sub-Prefect, Woo, with two fans each. The Treasurer has already presented his.

A foreigner dressed in Chinese cap, boots, and gown, who said his surname was Mei, is stated to have gone to Woo's residence to tell him that there was a talk amongst the people about exterminating Christians, and that the move was supposed to be under sanction of the authorities. There is of course no foundation for such a report and Woo has applied to the Taoutae to arrest the propagators of it.

There is news from the north bank of the river, but it wants confirmation, that Kiang-pu and I-ching were seized by the Nien Fi, and Luh-ho and Yang-chow are undisturbed.

The Tariff is still under discussion between the Taoutae and Messrs. Lay, Wade, and Oliphant.

Oct. 26th. The committee for the suppression of piracy have been instructed by the authorities to invite the cooperation of foreign nations.

Wang the Treasurer is to report on some dykes lately finished near the mouth of the Woosung River. The Loo Lin Bong has sent two steamers north with goods for Tungchow, and two Chinese belonging to the committee charged with collecting the tax on foreign manufactures are to go to the place to see what business is doing and what terms the people have been on with the foreigners.

Oct. 28th. The news from the Yang-chow country is better.

An Imperial Decree has been received recalling Chân Teh-che, Governor of this province as too weak and easy for the important post he fills.

Some of the military retinue of the Commissioners were at an eating-house two or three days ago, and not being treated, in their opinion, with proper attention smashed everything in the place.

The Imperial Astronomers have presented a report to the Emperor upon the Comet's appearance, and orders have been in consequence sent to the provincial governments to arrest all unaffected persons or astrologers who may be alarming the public mind on the subject. A foreign missionary whose name is given as Mei-teh-urh (Le Maitre?) has been petitioning the Taoutae through Woo-ken the subprefect; (apparently) about the ill treatment of Christians in Tungming and Chang-chow.

The first number of "The Foo-chow-foo Courier" dated Tuesday, October 12 1858, has come to us, indirectly. It is lithographed on a sheet of Bank post, and "Published by the *Courier* Committee" at Foo-chow-foo. It is announced to be "entirely an amateur production," and as such it will probably receive more aid in literary contributions than would be given if it were conducted otherwise. We offer our best wishes and welcome it in its own words,—

Hail then! *The Foo-chow-foo Courier*.
Though not in type, thou art the type, no less,
Of that great power which o'er the world shall speed,
Give talent, wide renown and fame to each great deed.

The words omitted are illegible in the impression before us.

A LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY FROM THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, IN REVIEW OF THE RECENT CHINESE TREATIES AS AFFECTING THE PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

SHANGHAE, CHINA, *October 18th*, 1858.

My Lord Archbishop,—Within a few hundred yards of the spot from which I now write, and at this same moment of time, Lord Elgin and the Chinese High Imperial Commissioners are negotiating the supplemental articles of the Treaty of Peace; and the last acts will soon be consummated of a diplomacy which (it is expected) will inaugurate a new era in the history of the relations of Western Christendom with the population and Government of the Chinese Empire.

In taking a general review of the recent Treaties formed by Western Powers with China, I may state at the very outset that I regard the provisions of the new British treaty (so far as we have been able to gain a knowledge of the details from semi-official authority here) as eminently calculated to encourage the Church at home to new and enlarged Missionary efforts, and to arouse the Christian youth of Britain to a more adequate and prompt response to the demand for additional labourers.

Various concurrent circumstances during the present year have served to smooth the course of diplomacy, and to render the Imperial Government of China more disposed to accede to the reasonable demands of the British Plenipotentiary.

It was no slight advantage to Lord Elgin that the representatives of the four Great Powers of Britain, France, Russia and the United States all combined in a joint naval demonstration on the Chinese Coast, and in a contemporaneous transmission of their demands to Peking. When the Anglo-French expedition advanced to the Mouth of the Peiho, the two non-belligerent Powers appeared also on the scene, and as neutral parties anticipated the British and French in their negotiations at Tientsin. It is understood that the Russian Envoy gave a portune warning to the Chinese officials of the dangers to encounter which had arisen. The fact had been notorious among the Chinese that Russia herself was but lately involved in a deadly war with Britain and France; and the representations of the Russian Envoy hence derived additional force. Count Putiatin plainly intimated to the Chinese the irresistible power of the Anglo-French squadron on their coast, and the inevitable ruin to the Manchow Tartar dynasty which must result from a blind and obstinate persistence in their past course.

The representations of the American Minister afforded too the same testimony confirmed by a second non-belligerent and neutral Power, as to the magnitude of the impending peril and the hopelessness of further resistance to the demands of the British and French.

The sequel is well known. Warlike operations of brief duration, but of decisive effect, prepared the way for the definitive negotiation of a treaty. At Tientsin, on the level high-road to Peking and within 70 miles of the capital, the terms of peace were signed; by the British on June 26th, and by the French on the following day.

Each of the four successive Treaties of 1858 has been a further step in advance beyond previous concessions to foreigners.

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